

SMITH PUTS BLAME OF TIEUP ON PUBLIC

Indifference of Government to Railroads' Needs Also Is Attacked.

TALKS TO DRY GOODS MEN

Regional Director Gives Vivid Picture of Struggle to Relieve Congestion.

The Regional Director of Railroads, A. H. Smith, talked before the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday and presented a vivid picture of the struggle and stresses of railroad operation in these times of extraordinary traffic and extreme cold weather.

Mr. Smith, who is president of the New York Central and a railroad with forty years experience, said that plain common sense difficulties of the roads were due in part to the past indifference of public and Government to their connection with the whole fabric of every day life and business prosperity. He used a concrete illustration for another cause of the present congestion.

"Suppose," he said, "a man was standing in a corner of your store and somebody came along and crowded five bundles into his arms and said: 'I shall let you know to-morrow what to do with these.' Four more men came and crowded five more bundles into his arms and said: 'I shall let you know to-morrow what to do with these.' And so it goes. We have thousands of cars in just that position, and we don't know what to do with them because somebody has shipped them by order."

Tells Where Difficulty Lies.

"If you were in a switching yard, where I have been many times, you would understand it is not hard to handle cars. That is our business. We are supposed to do it and we know how to do it. But the difficulty is that you do not know what to do with the cars after you get hold of it, because it is billed to John Doe, although notification must be given to Richard Roe. When you have to pick up 5,000 or 6,000 tons that way and throw it over again it is disastrous. If you had to handle your business that way you would go broke. But that is exactly how you are making it so difficult for the railroads to do things. If you want to help don't load your stuff on the railroads and then say that they can't correct all of your mistakes."

The Regional Director presented a rapid survey of railroad use and downfalls in 1917, a matter of ten years ago, merchandising and manufacturing over-loaded the transportation machine. After that came a period of depression, so that in 1913 the volume of freight carried was less than in 1907. The railroads were then in a state of depression, and the volume of freight carried was less than in 1907. The railroads were then in a state of depression, and the volume of freight carried was less than in 1907.

"Speaking of the New York Central Railroad in particular, I remember in 1913, in the rate case at that time, I paid out \$150,000,000 had invested in the property in the period just previous to that, and we earned \$49,000,000 more gross, and at the end of that time, after paying \$150,000,000 for the business and doing 19,000,000 more gross, we had \$4,000,000 less than we had the year before."

"Now it doesn't take a financier nor does it take any one to measure that you can't go on that way. So you and we, speaking of railroads now and railroad men and railroad undertakings, refer to nothing more than a combination of people who put their money into them to furnish transportation. You have got to take more interest in them; you have got to know not only about the roads but also about other things that are related to you in the business life of our great country here. If we are going to be successful, we must be successful in the other can't be successful."

"That is what I want to ask you to do; whatever you relate to the business life, you have got to get out of the selfish notion you are inside your own shop or your own walls or your own factory, and start looking out for the whole thing. Well, that fellow's getting his. You have to study this thing entirely and wholly. The American railroads are trying to do this thing. They are the cheapest transportation in all the world, on a given wage. To-day we haul a ton of freight five miles for a three cent postage stamp. Just figure out what it costs you to haul a ton somewhere on a motor truck."

Flashes Proved Unavailing.

"Whether we were right or whether we were wrong, but in the history of the last ten years since 1907, we believe we were right, we stood with tears in our eyes, practically pleading for enough consideration to give the facilities needed by you and all the rest. What you need more than anything else is transportation. Now we are in the midst of war, and we all have to have patience, because these are critical times. We have got to the crucial point of things, and we have got to realize we are at war, and war is a terrible thing, and it requires sacrifice."

At this point Mr. Smith offered a strong defense for railroad men, saying they are working harder than they ever worked before. He described the hardships of labor under such weather handicaps as the roads have suffered. He continued:

"One word about embargoes. You all get irritated by them. I have seen within the last two weeks, on a call for information, freight that had laid up in these places in New York for over a year, since January 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1917, it was still there, and I had to beg them to take it and then they would not take it. I would not tell you what it was because it would seem a shame that such a thing should happen."

"Short Stoppages" Intimated.

Mr. Smith was asked if he anticipated an embargo against freight moving westward from New York. He said he did not, though there might be some stoppages. Another questioner wanted to know if there are to be "passengerless days." The regional director replied: "Well, I should say not."

He referred to the Garfield industrial suspensions, saying:

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Special Despatch to The Sun.

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Speaker Sweet was asked to-day what he thought were the chances of the Federal amendment.

"I do not want to say," he replied, "but I will say this: the men who have come on openly for this measure are fewer than had been expected."

The annual prohibition field day in the Assembly this year will be held at 2 P. M., February 26, in the Assembly Chamber, it is today.

The Judiciary Committee will then give a hearing on the resolution to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment, and it is expected that the excise committee will sit at the same time to hear arguments on the war emergency prohibition bill. This will give the wet and dry advocates throughout the State a chance to be heard at one time on the two big liquor measures before the present session of the Legislature.

In the meantime the proposal to submit the ratification amendment to a referendum of the people at the next election and to have the Legislature base its action on the result next year is being seriously considered by many legislators.

The Assembly to-day passed the Pearson bill permitting second class cities in which local option elections must be held next April to hold up their budget estimates until after that date. If the wet forces win the estimate from the dry forces, which has been the case in the past, the cities are given the right to find new sources of revenue to live on.

The Assembly advanced to third reading without reference the bill of Majority Leader Simon L. Adler permitting women to participate in party primaries in cities which have spring elections.

These include Hudson, Jamestown, Glens Falls and Mechanicville. The same bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Waters, chairman of the Judiciary committee, and it was referred to that committee.

The Assembly also advanced the A. L. bill requiring employers to allow their employees to work on a part-time basis. The law now permits a time allowance only at a general election.

Maryland to Ratify "Dry" Bill.

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ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 7.—By a vote of 55 to 45 the House of Delegates this evening passed a resolution to ratify the national prohibition amendment, and it was passed to a third reading. As the Senate has already passed the resolution to a final reading its ratification by the Maryland Legislature is certain.

LILLIAN RUSSELL SUES.

Seeks \$5,000 Said to Be Due From Toilet Preparation Company.

Lillian Russell Moore, through her attorney, yesterday filed in the County Court a summons and complaint against the Toilet Preparation Company, Inc., in a suit for \$5,000 against the firm known as the "Lillian Russell's Own Toilet Preparations, Inc."

The plaintiff alleges that last June she contracted to part with her controlling interest of stock in the defendant corporation upon payment of \$10,000 and \$5,000 per annum thereafter, for the exclusive use of her name, photograph and facsimile of her signature. A \$5,000 payment was due December 1, she says, but was not made to her.

8,000 WEEDED OUT BY PSYCHIATRISTS

Men Sire to Collapse Under War Strain Taken Out of Army.

Eight thousand men have been weeded out of the United States Army on the findings of psychiatrists and neurologists that they probably would become liabilities instead of assets on the firing line. This report came at the tenth annual meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

"I believe the work of the Division of Psychiatry, Neurology and Psychology in the medical department of the army," said Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker, president of the organization, "will result in immensely increased efficiency for the military forces by weeding out men who would inevitably go to pieces under the strain of war."

"That shell shock cases and war neuroses will be greatly reduced in number there is no doubt. There can be no doubt that the science and art of mental hygiene will receive a great impetus through studies carried out during the war."

Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, associate medical director, said the army camps had better facilities for treating mental and nervous diseases than any city of 40,000 inhabitants in the country. More than 300 mental and nervous experts are on duty in the various camps. The doctor said that this represented the first attempt to recruit an army of nervously and mentally fit men. A fully equipped psychopathic hospital is now to be found at each cantonment.

In addition to war work, the committee has made surveys of the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Colorado, Connecticut and of Nassau county, New York, Cooch county, Illinois and New York city. Maine is now being surveyed, and Mississippi is to follow.

In the field of crime the committee found that the recidivist—the class of prisoner who keeps coming back—shows the most pronounced mental and nervous disorder.

Otto T. Barnard, treasurer for the committee, reported that \$200,000 had been contributed since 1911 for the general purposes of the organization; \$200,000 had been given by the Rockefeller Foundation for special purposes and a pledge of \$100,000 for the endowment fund had been obtained.

Dr. Barker was selected president and Clifford W. Beers secretary of the committee.

Belief Quick to Aid.

A large amount of clothing was sent from Belfast to the nearby port of rescue, Larne, and the city made ready to take care of all who might be brought in for care and treatment. The Lord Mayor of Belfast said to Walter T. Page, the American Ambassador, this message:

"A few days ago we stopped everything for five days. What was the situation? We were at war, and we defended our allies we would give them food and ships; would give them many things. We said: 'You can depend upon us.' Then sent ships, trustfully sent ships, and sent down here twenty or thirty days waiting for coal. Now, what would you have done? What matters if you do not do some things when other things are more essential and necessary? You have to leave those men who have been selected to

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\$30,000 GEM THEFT IS LAID TO WOMAN

Daring St. Regis Robbery of Carolan Jewels Ascribed to Female Raffles.

MAY HAVE JORY TRINKETS

Got \$4,000 Loot and Mrs. Jory's Rubbers From Apartment.

The men of Inspector John J. Cray's detective bureau are having their wits kept sharpened by efforts to catch a thief who has been operating in high class apartment houses and hotels. The detectives believe this thief to be a woman.

"We are looking for a clever woman sneak," said Inspector Cray yesterday, and the term he used designates a burglar who enters an apartment while the occupants are absent by picking the lock of the door.

The police believe that when they find this particular woman through her they will trace the \$30,000 jewels of Mrs. Francis J. Carolan, which were stolen from the St. Regis Hotel December 17; \$4,000 worth of jewels stolen from Mrs. Jean Jory of West Forty-sixth street, January 30; \$3,000 worth of jewelry stolen from Mrs. Rufus H. Barr of 124 West Seventy-second street, January 24; \$1,000 worth stolen from Otto Hendricks in the Hotel Majestic, January 24, and jewelry in smaller amounts stolen in other places subsequent to the robbery of Mrs. Carolan.

Thief Took Woman's Rubbers.

Information relating to the Jory and Barr robberies was given by Inspector Cray yesterday. Mrs. Jory phoned the case in the hands of a private detective agency and offered \$1,000 reward. The Jory apartment was robbed while Mr. and Mrs. Jory were listening to "Mamou" in the Lexington Opera House. On returning home Mrs. Jory found that all her drawers had been opened and the contents of a small jewelry box containing a quantity of jewelry of an intrinsic value of \$4,000, but worth even more to her and to her husband because of associations, had been stolen.

In addition to the jewelry a pair of Mrs. Jory's rubbers were taken. The sidewalks were slippery on that evening. The thief of the Jorys gave the detectives their only clue and may connect the thief with a smartly groomed, slenderly built young woman who called upon Mrs. Carolan the day she was robbed.

The jewelry stolen from Mrs. Jory was largely of French manufacture. The pebble design of many of the stones will make them difficult for the thief to dispose of. The intrinsic value of many of the articles was insignificant. One was a compass watch worn by Mr. Jory in campaign in France which ended for him when he was wounded at the Marne.

Several Diamond Rings.

Others were a snake bracelet of woven gold, a ring set with a diamond and a diamond ring with a diamond setting worth \$600, another diamond ring worth \$400 and a watch of platinum set with diamonds valued at \$200. Mrs. Barr is the wife of a Lieutenant stationed with the Seventh Regiment at Spartanburg, S. C.

BEGIN BOMB MAKING IN MAY.

Government Powder Plants Won't Be Ready Until August.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Production of explosive bombs will not begin until May, and powder production by new Government plants will not begin before next August, Major-General, the acting Chief of Ordnance, today told the Senate Military Committee.

Gen. Wheeler and his aids were examined in executive session. Charles said the General confirmed statements recently made by Senator Hitchcock regarding delay in getting powder from the new Federal factories.

When the powder factories start production in August, according to Gen. Wheeler, they will at first begin at one-fifth their maximum capacity. Powder will be obtained in the meantime largely from American private plants.

TURNED UP TROUSERS BARRED; SAVE CLOTH

Custom Tailors Also to Ban Patch Pockets.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—Delegates of the International Custom Tailors Association of America to-day elected the following officers: President, Charles Levy, Toronto, Ont.; first vice-president, Gus Bren, Kansas City; second vice-president, Chris E. Krieger, Cincinnati; secretary, L. A. Danner, Springfield, Ill.; and treasurer, C. S. McKee, Columbus, Ohio. Next year's convention city will be selected by the executive committee.

The report of the fashion committee recommends sack coats be cut a trifle longer, have high shoulders, without padding or stiffening, with a decided style flare. Frock coats will fit about the shoulders the same as the sack coat and will have a high waist line.

To conserve cloth, overcoats for the coming season will fit more closely. Patch pockets, belts and turned up trousers will not be worn this season.

STANDARD 8

The Standard Equipped Eight

Standard Six

Pittsburgh, Pa.

No railroad cars can carry humanity with greater safety than the Standard "8."

TAYLOR MOTOR CORP.

1220 Broadway, N. Y.

CAVALLINI WROTE TO MME. CAILLAUX

New Testimony in Bolo Case Surprised Public.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Testimony at the trial of Bolo Pasha to-day Signor Bottolana, a singing teacher, friend of Filippo Cavallini, a co-defendant in the case, who is under arrest in Italy, told how Cavallini had sent him letters from Italy to post in Paris. The audience showed surprise when the witness said that Cavallini, who was the Premier, was among those to whom the letters had been addressed.

Signor Bottolana was the man who accompanied Cavallini when the latter, it is charged, gave Bolo a package of money from Abbas Hilmi, the former Khedive of Egypt. The witness was unable to state the exact amount in the package, he said.

Bauer, director of the Perier Bank, told of the transfer of funds from New York and Bolo's proposal to found a bank in Cuba in 1914. He said that he and Bolo saw J. P. Morgan in New York in 1914 and prevailed upon him to subscribe \$50,000 francs to the capital of the bank to be established. The Perier Bank, he said, was to subscribe \$50,000 francs.

MOOSE MISSION IN ENGLAND.

Loyal Order Has Big Sum for War Relief Work.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7.—The War emergency mission of the Loyal Order of Moose has arrived in England, according to word received here to-day. The commission will open relief stations in London, Paris and at the headquarters of the American forces in France. During the recent annual convention of the Moose order held here, a fund of \$10,000 was set aside for war relief work.

The commission is composed of James J. Davis, Pittsburgh; John J. Lentz, Columbus, Ohio; George J. Griffith, Oklahoma City; Joseph A. Jenkins, Pittsburgh; secretary, and Thomas B. Morgan, press representative.

GERMAN FUND PAYS APPAM CASE COSTS

Famous Admiralty Suit Ends With Norfolk Decree.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 7.—A final decree was filed in the Federal Court here to-day in the case of the British steamship Appam, captured in the Atlantic by the German raider Moltke and brought to Hampton Roads by Lieut. Hans Berg and a German prize crew. The court previously had awarded the ship and her cargo to the owners, the British and African Steamship Company, and to-day's action finally disposes of the litigation.

The court to-day ordered that the costs of the case, totalling \$147,355, be deducted from the residue of funds belonging to Berg and the Imperial German Government, consisting of cash captured on the Appam and moneys deposited with the court during the litigation. This sum, \$227,768.56, less the costs, was ordered placed to the credit of the sixty-two notes of the Imperial German Government, aggregating \$1,145,000, given as security in the case, also seized and turned over to the alien property custodian. No liability is held against the notes, the court said, as the cash to the credit of the defendants was sufficient to cover all costs and damages.

PLANET EVEN THEIR SUPERSTARS.

Mr. Hulbert declared that the entire trouble lies in the fact that the army engineers pay no heed to the heads of either the state or the nation. They don't even recognize the recommendation of their own chief in this matter," he said. He intimated strongly that they are more partial to river and harbor

improvements in other parts of the country, some of which need fire insurance in the summer time," and likened New York to a picture of Father Knickerbocker standing on the shores of his harbor, with his hands tied behind him, gazing sadly about at the improvements there are to be made. "We must impress upon the board that this is an emergency," said the Dock Commissioner, "and we must secure the earnest and reciprocal cooperation of the Government, just as such operation is given by us to the Government."

As a parting salute he added that sixteen piers on the East River, needed very badly now that the port is running over with traffic, are unavailable because of a shoal in the river in front of these piers, and that authority was given the engineering department on August 8 to remove these shoals, but that no action of any sort has been taken.

The 150th anniversary of the founding of the Chamber of Commerce will be celebrated with a buffet luncheon at noon on Friday, April 5.

FARMER KILLS Hired MAN.

Shoots Housekeeper's Husband and Claims Self-Defense.

James Onstead, who owns a large farm at Middletown, N. J., yesterday shot and killed Henry Anson, his hired man and the husband of Onstead's housekeeper. The farmer immediately gave himself up to the police and was sent to jail without bail.

Onstead says he stood at Anson in the doorway of the house, and his wife quarreled recently and Onstead ordered the man from the house. Anson returned yesterday carrying a shotgun. "The door of the house was barricaded, but Anson broke it down, and had started up the stairs after Onstead when the farmer fired three times at a shoat, both of them striking Anson in the chest. Mrs. Anson has four children.

RAISE FOR WOMEN CLEANERS.

Dowling Starts Move to Give City Workers \$2 More Weekly.

President Dowling of the Borough of Manhattan will offer a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Estimate to-day providing for increasing the pay of 361 women cleaners in the city service from \$408 to \$516 a year, a little more than \$2 a week. The Mitchell Board of Estimate put in the 1918 budget a fund of several hundred thousand dollars to provide for increases in wages to city laborers. A minimum of \$3 a day has been provided for the men laborers and there is enough of the fund left to make it possible to grant an increase to the women.

For the most part the women cleaners are middle aged, with families dependent upon them. They have not received a wage increase for several years.

1% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Conforming to the orders of the Fuel Administrator, our offices will be closed on Mondays beginning Jan. 28 and ending Mar. 25

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Elbridge Street, cor. Livingston St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave.
Eighth Ave., cor. 127th St.

BROOKLYN
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 146th St.
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pittkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

THE GOVERNMENT and the Railroads

By WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO